

## LADYSMITH ISOLATED.

## ALL COMMUNICATION WITH BRITISH CAMP CUT OFF.

## PARIS HEARS OF ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE, WITH A BRITISH LOSS OF A THOUSAND MEN.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
London, Nov. 3. G. A. M.—It is officially announced that the telegraph wires were cut south of Ladysmith at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The exact point at which they were severed is not indicated, but doubtless it was between Ladysmith and Colenso.

The news does not necessarily prove that the Boers have surrounded the town and closed in. It seems most probable that they have placed themselves upon the British lines of communication, repeating exactly the Dundee tactics. Apparently General Joubert means to attempt to capture General White's force, in the hope either to bring Ladysmith to terms or lead to European intervention.

A circumstantial report comes from Paris relating that General Lucas Meyer, after fighting another battle south of Ladysmith, in which the British lost a thousand men, has occupied Colenso in force and holds the railway from Ladysmith to Pietermaritzburg. Nothing is, however, known in regard to this matter at the War Office, and the rumor is not credited in any responsible quarter.

At a very late hour the War Office issued the list of casualties resulting from Monday's engagement, showing the highest number of losses suffered by the British since the commencement of the war. Sixty were killed, including six officers, and two hundred and forty wounded, including nine officers, showing a total of three hundred casualties. The full list will be issued to-day. This list may not include the column of Gloucesters and Irish Fusiliers captured after the fight at close range lasting five and a half hours.

I. N. F.

## COLENSO JOUBERT'S OBJECTIVE.

## EFFECT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGE OVER THE TUGELA.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]  
London, Nov. 3.—There is a conspiracy of the military authorities and the elements against the war correspondents. The East African cable service has been broken down near Delagoa Bay, and the facilities of the West Coast cables, via Sierra Leone, are utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the London press. Bennett Burleigh and his large corps of associates, after being limited by the cable company to two hundred words per diem, at four shillings each word, are now cut down to one hundred and fifty, and even these condensed messages are more or less dissected and mangled by the censorship. To-day's newspapers contain only a few scraps and odds and ends of war news, and even this begrudging return for the large expenditures will be reduced, now that the only two wires connecting Ladysmith with the coast are cut and Joubert has become an ally to the elements and the censorship and completed the disfigurement of the war correspondents. Communication still remained open yesterday morning, for the War Office received several short bulletins, and the press was also allowed a few small messages, with meagre details of Carleton's fight and the continued artillery practice at Ladysmith.

## WIRES CUT AT LAST.

It was reported at midnight that the wires were cut at 2:30 o'clock. Colenso is naturally surprised to see General Joubert's objective point, the destruction of the railway bridge over the Tugela River would effectively prevent the passage of reinforcements to Ladysmith. If this bridge is strongly guarded there are other bridges below Colenso which can be approached from the Free State passes by railroads. Joubert has concentrated the Boer forces slowly and shown little energy in completing the investment of Ladysmith by closing the gap toward the sea. General White's friends assert that this movement of the Boers was deferred by Monday's operations, and that this was the chief motive of the British attack.

There are also persistent rumors of a steady advance of a Boer command through Zululand in the direction of Greytown, whence it will be in position to threaten Pietermaritzburg.

It was reported at midnight that a relief column for Kimberley would be sent to De Aar Junction.

The details of Carleton's fight tend to support the earliest theory that the battalions ran into an ambush and were hopelessly entrapped from the outset. But this point is not yet entirely clear. A "Star" correspondent reduces the number of prisoners taken to eight hundred and seventy, but the total loss will exceed one thousand. Every account, however meagre, describes the gallantry of the seven hours' fight, but no light is yet thrown upon the failure of General White to keep in touch with the column which had been isolated where the enemy was in overwhelming strength. Until this mystery is solved Englishmen must content themselves with the harmless pastime of kicking mules from last resort.

Military criticism of General White's tactics is suspended with one consent by to-day's London journals until several points now in doubt can be cleared up. The following incisive comment was made by an important department official yesterday:

General White's chief misfortune is a lack of clear literary style. His reports on Monday's fight contain discrepancies which can only be explained on the theory that he does not possess a talent for telling with precision what has happened. He has no intention of misleading either the War Office or the public, yet his reports cannot be reconciled with one another owing to awkward methods of expression.

## ON WHITE'S WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

By a singular coincidence the battle at Ladysmith was fought on the silver anniversary of General White's wedding day. Lady White, who is a charming woman, greatly beloved by a large circle of London friends, sent him a dispatch of congratulation that day, but it crossed with the tidings of the failure of his tactics and the disaster to the battalions which he had isolated and left in the air. General White's youngest son is now at sea, going out to the Cape as a second lieutenant to join the Gordon Highlanders. This was White's own regiment in the Afghan war of 1878.

As a proof that even the best informed Englishmen actually on the spot were not prepared for war, I may cite a letter from Dr. Jamieson to a London friend, which has been shown to me. Dated at Bulawayo, October 3, he says:

I fear this may not reach you, as when it ar-

rives you will probably be on the way to Cape Town to act as war correspondent. You will be on a wild goose chase, for even now I do not believe in a war.

He adds that this view is taken by Mr. Rhodes and the local Imperial authorities. Such a document written less than a week before the outbreak of war goes some way to prove the sincerity of the contention that the British leaders in South Africa, so far from courting war, did not expect it. Jamieson had just come from Cape Colony, and described himself as having been all over the country, accompanied by Major Heany, who is an American and distinguished himself in the Matabele war and under Jameson.

The most prominent name in the latest list of casualties is that of Major Pitcairn Campbell, of the King's Royal Rifle, who was wounded at Dundee and was only reported last night. The Major is regarded as a soldier of marked capacity and promise, served through the Egyptian and first Sudan campaigns, has been some years in South Africa, first at Cape Town and later in Natal, and knows the ground thoroughly. It was thought likely that he would succeed the colonel of the Rifles who was killed in the first action at Glencoe, but Major Gore Brown was promoted. Campbell's knowledge of the country was utilized on the staff.

## THE POWERFUL'S ENERGETIC CAPTAIN.

Captain Lambton, whose energy in taking several 6-inch guns and several quick-firing guns off the cruiser Powerful, shipping them by railway through Natal and bringing them into action with a strong naval brigade to serve them, is exciting much admiration. He is the son of Lord Durham, and has been in the navy nearly thirty years. He is a man of action, like Lord Charles Beresford, and, like him, was present during the bombardment of Alexandria. It is an open secret that Captain Lambton while on the way to Durban anchored at a British port and went ashore to see if there was anything there which could be put to good use by a naval brigade in land operations in Natal. He found in the dockyard guns and other war material, and, without waiting for orders from the Admiralty, had them taken on board the Powerful. He belongs to the same class of public servants as Sir George Grey, who helped to save India for England during the Sepoy rebellion by shipping every available soldier from the Cape without waiting for instructions. Lambton is, however, a privileged character, since he recently has been Mr. Goschen's private secretary, and is a great favorite in the service, clubs and London society.

The employment of two naval brigades, one at Ladysmith and the other on the Orange River, indicates that there may be chances for the officers to distinguish themselves in siege operations and campaigns in the field, even if they are never to have a real sea fight, for which they have been waiting for a generation. The close association of the bluejackets with "Tommy Atkins" in defence of the Empire appeals strongly to English imagination. The serious wound which Egeron, gunnery lieutenant of the Powerful, has received from a shell, shows how dangerous is the land service undertaken so far inland by this naval contingent.

The Channel Squadron is waiting for orders at Gibraltar, but no cloud as large as a man's hand is yet seen at any point of the horizon. Russia is meditating, and France is sulking, but neither Power is yet prepared to take advantage of England's big campaign in South Africa. The secret undertaking between Germany and England operates to hold the jealousies and ambitions of France and Russia under restraint. The German Emperor, unless all signs fail, will receive a most cordial welcome when he comes to England. His friend Lord Lansdale is evidently sure of it, for he even ventures to argue that the German Emperor's famous dispatch to Kruger was a proper protest against an unjust and wicked raid, and that the British Government, Lord Rosebery and common sense had corroborated his judgment. He does not explain why the flying squadron was ordered out.

I. N. F.

## CARLETON'S FEARFUL LOSSES.

## THREE HUNDRED OFFICERS AND MEN KILLED OR WOUNDED.

London, Nov. 3.—General Sir George Stewart White has cabled the War Office that in the engagement on Farquhar's Farm, near Ladysmith, on October 24, when Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton's column was compelled to surrender, six officers were killed and nine wounded. Among the non-commissioned officers and men the casualties were 341 killed and 231 wounded.

A special dispatch from Ladysmith earlier than the above said that 870 prisoners were sent to Pretoria.

At 12:40 a. m. the War Office issued the text of the dispatch, which is dated Ladysmith, November 2, 10 a. m., giving the list of casualties among the officers, which is as follows:

## ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Killed—Lieutenant J. T. MORGAN.

Wounded—Major JOHN DAWKINS, slightly; Lieutenant HAROLD BECHER, severely.

## KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

Killed—Major W. T. MYERS, Lieutenant R. S. MARSH, and Lieutenant T. J. PORTER.

Wounded—Major HENRY B. DEANMAN, slightly; and Lieutenant H. C. JOHNSON, both severely.

## ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

Wounded—Captain G. H. H. RICE and Captain W. H. SILVER, both severely.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

Wounded—Captain S. WILKINSON, Captain R. O. FYFFE and Captain F. S. STANLEY, all severely.

## NATAL MOUNTED RIFLES.

Killed—Lieutenant WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

Killed—Major EDWARD GRAY.

The list of the names of the non-commissioned officers and men, killed and wounded, is promised to-morrow.

"The Daily News" has a dispatch this morning from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, at 10:30 a. m., which gives the first independent account of the cutting off of Lieutenant-Colonel Carleton's column in the engagement at Farquhar's Farm. The correspondent says:

The column was sent out Sunday night, made a wide detour, and reached the spurs of the Drakensberg before dawn. Colonel Carleton stormed the heights with the bayonet and maintained his position against great odds, until his ammunition was exhausted and surrender had become inevitable. Nearly two hundred had then been killed and wounded.

## WIRES STOPPED WORKING AT 2:30 P. M.

London, Nov. 2.—The War Office at 10:50 p. m. announced that a dispatch had been received from the Governor of Natal, Sir William Francis Hely-Hutchinson, announcing that communication with Ladysmith has been interrupted since 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

This is not regarded by the War Office, how-

(Continued on third page.)

## ARCHITECTS FOR GILBERT.

## ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK CHAPTER ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

SECRETARY GAGE ASKED TO CONFIRM THE JURY'S AWARD—COMMENT ON THE OPPOSITION LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Charles I. Berg, corresponding secretary of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was seen last evening by a Tribune reporter at his home in the Gramercy and consented to make a statement as to what was done at Wednesday night's meeting regarding the choice of Cass Gilbert's plans for the new Custom House.

"We did send a communication to Secretary Gage," said Mr. Berg, "asking him to confirm the action of the jury. The resolutions telegraphed to him to the effect that it would be for the best interests of the architectural profession and the public that the award of the jury be confirmed."

"No question was raised in our discussion as to the ability of Mr. Gilbert or his geographical status, whether he was a New-Yorker or not. Some of the members thought the jury may have been a little indiscreet in their method of arriving at a decision, and there seemed to be some feeling that the jury was not entirely composed of men of National reputation. But there was no feeling shown or evidence brought forth of any wrong influences at work with the jury. It was thought by some that the jury's manner of arriving at a decision between Cass Gilbert and Carrère & Hastings was a little indiscreet, but in voting to uphold the jury in giving the award to Mr. Gilbert the members were practically unanimous. I haven't a copy of the resolutions here and do not like to trust to my memory to give their wording, but they set forth that in the absence of any evidence of improper action on the part of the jury, the award should be confirmed."

"There was no suspicion of politics about this award to Mr. Gilbert until Senator Platt intervened."

"As to the former relation of Supervising Architect Taylor to Mr. Gilbert, it may be of interest to state that Mr. Taylor was once employed in Bruce Price's office as head draughtsman, and was a trusted man there. Now, logically, if Mr. Price had won the award of the jury the fact that Mr. Taylor had been employed in his office should nullify its action."

"Personally I hope this award to Mr. Gilbert will be upheld. After telegraphing the resolutions to Secretary Gage last night I confirmed the dispatch by letter this morning."

"As to that letter to the President in the morning papers, I am opposed to anything of the kind and do not like such a proceeding as forwarding such a letter to the President over the head of Secretary Gage. It is a direct insult to the Secretary, for whom the profession has always had and has now the highest regard. He deserves it on account of the active part he has always taken in the matter of competitions, and his influence was undoubtedly exercised to a great degree in enabling the Tarnsey bill to become a law."

Regarding this letter to the President, Walter Cook, of Babcock, Cook & Willard, president of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, said yesterday to a Tribune reporter:

"I have already stated with sufficient explicitness, I think, in an interview in The Tribune my position in this controversy, and I do not sympathize with the letter published this morning. Another evidence that I do not sympathize with it is that I did not sign it. The publicity given to this controversy by the newspapers is very gratifying, and will doubtless do a great deal of good."

Louis de Coppet Berg, of Cady, Berg & See, who signed the letter to the President, said: "I think the action of the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects last evening is a very proper and a very delicate matter to be commented upon for publication."

Among the names attached to the letter to the President were Clinton & Russell, of No. 22 Nassau-st., and Messrs. J. H. Porter, of No. 100 Broadway, and Francis H. Kimball, of No. 71 Broadway, who were not at their offices when a Tribune reporter called yesterday afternoon.

At the offices of Bruce Price, No. 133 Broadway, and James B. Baker, No. 136 Fifth-st., it was said that they were not at their offices when the letter was signed by these architects, and also by Isaac & Harder, No. 194 Broadway, and Francis H. Kimball, of No. 71 Broadway, who were not at their offices when a Tribune reporter called yesterday afternoon.

Senator Platt, who had returned from Washington yesterday, declined to talk about his opposition to Mr. Gilbert's plans. He said the letter to the President had been explained fully in the protest which several of the competing architects of this city sent to President McKinley, and which was published in full in The Tribune yesterday.

Senator Depew returned from Washington yesterday. Mr. Depew went to the Capital to arrange for opening his home next month, when he takes his seat in the Senate. He called upon the President in company with Senator Platt to urge a reconsideration of the award for the new Custom House plans. Mr. Depew said he believed the President would give the matter thorough consideration. "The only thing in connection with this is the complaint made by nine out of the fifteen competitors," he said. "All we asked the President to do was to give the matter thorough attention, and if he seemed to be any ground for the complaint to have another Commission. Personally I don't know what will be done."

Washington, Nov. 2.—Assistant Secretary Taylor recently sent telegrams to a number of leading architects of the country asking for an expression of their views on the pending question of the selection of an architect for the New-York Custom House building. To-day he received copies of resolutions recently adopted by the New-York and Philadelphia chapters of the American Institute of Architects asking the Department to approve the report of the Commission which recommended the selection of Cass Gilbert, of New-York. A final decision in the matter will be reached to-morrow.

## FIRST CASE FROM NEW POSSESSIONS.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ASKED TO PASS ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE PROVISIONAL COURT OF PORTO RICO.

Washington, Nov. 2.—An effort was made to-day by H. R. Shannon, an attorney of Chicago, to secure the attention of the United States Supreme Court in the first case to be brought to it from the new island possessions of the United States. The case is that of A. C. Farrar-Hickey, who was tried before the Provisional Court of Porto Rico in August last and found guilty on a criminal charge. This court was established by the military authorities of Porto Rico on a proclamation issued by the President, and consists of one civilian and two Army officers. Mr. Shannon asks for a writ of certiorari to bring the case to the Supreme Court, and in doing so pleads the unconstitutionality of the court. Without deciding whether leave would be granted to file the petition for the writ, the court asked Mr. Shannon to make a formal presentation of the matter next Monday, the first regular motion day.

If the case is taken by the court a number of interesting points will arise in connection with it, not the least of which is the right of the President to constitute a court by executive proclamation.

## THE "TTO HUBER BREWERY'S LABEL GUARANTEE."

Guaranteeing the best brewing and bottling—Adv.

## RIVAL TRACKS TORN UP.

## SERIOUS PHASE OF THE TROLLEY WAR IN WESTCHESTER.

THE NEW-YORK, WESTCHESTER AND CONNECTICUT COMPANY TAKES UP "HUCKLEBERRY" RAILS IN EAST CHESTER.

## USES TIES FOR BONFIRES AND BUILDS A NEW ROAD.

The long fight in Westchester County between the Union, or "Huckleberry," Railway and the New-York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company, which is seeking to rival it, reached a climax last night in the town of East Chester, just outside of the Bronxville village line, where the traction company, with a strong force of men, guarded by deputy sheriffs, started in to tear up the Union company's tracks.

Late last night the men were still at work, and nearly all of the eleven hundred feet of track recently laid by the Union company on the White Plains Road in the town of East Chester had been removed and piled up on the roadside.

As fast as the Union track was removed the ties and rails of the traction company were hurriedly laid down in its place, and a posse of deputies was placed on guard to see that it was not disturbed.

At a late hour last evening the Union company learned of its rival's action, and was summoned its men with the hope of being able to check the work and save a portion of its tracks. It was doubtful, however, if it could be successful, as the traction company had the work nearly finished at 10 o'clock, and a strong guard of deputy sheriffs was standing by to see that no interference was offered.

The question between the two companies is, which of them shall be successful in getting control of the White Plains Road, which is the leading thoroughfare between Mount Vernon, White Plains and other cities and towns in Westchester County. This road, after leaving Mount Vernon, where both companies have franchises, passes through the towns of East Chester and Scarsdale to White Plains.

## THE SQUABBLE OVER FRANCHISES.

A bitter warfare was waged all last winter before the local boards of highway commissioners. The Union company purchased the trolley road in White Plains at a critical stage of the contest, and by offering to connect its lines in Mount Vernon and White Plains and give cheaper fares it secured the franchise in every place that was desired, except in the village of Bronxville. All through the proceedings, and especially after its defeat, the traction company held that it was the legal possessor of the franchises from Mount Vernon to White Plains, basing its claim upon an old franchise, granted in 1890 to the North Mount Vernon Railroad, which the traction company had acquired by the purchase of the stock of that concern.

## A THREAT MADE GOOD.

James C. Church, counsel for the traction company, frequently told the Highway Commissioners that if they persisted in granting franchises to the Union company there might be two trolley lines on the White Plains Road instead of one, as his company, holding that its old franchise was valid, would proceed to build at once. Mr. Church made this threat good two weeks ago, when the traction company began laying its tracks in the village of Bronxville. The citizens of Bronxville made a resolute stand against the trolley invasion, and chased the Italian laborers away by threatening to call out the local Fire Department and throw water on them. They then secured an injunction and stopped the laying of the tracks after they had reached the middle of the village, and the traction company transferred its operations to the adjoining town of East Chester, where the Union company had also laid its tracks for a distance of about 1,100 feet.

It had no sooner begun work than it was met with another injunction by the town authorities, and was again obliged to hold up its operations.

## JUSTICE MAREAN'S DECISION.

The Bronxville injunction is still before the courts, but the one in East Chester has been vacated by Justice Marean, in Brooklyn, and the traction company holding that by this decision the Court has declared it the sole owner of the franchise between Mount Vernon and White Plains, set to work at once to oust its rival. It loaded its wagons with ties and rails, and when everything was ready to start a march hurried supplies to the town of East Chester, where one hundred Italians were at once set to work.

An appeal was made to Sheriff Molloy by the traction company for protection, and he assembled a force of a dozen specials to see that there was no interference by the Union company or the citizens. The Italians worked last night by the light of bonfires built along the highway at intervals of fifty feet, and the deputies patrolled the road, beside them, carrying heavy clubs and keeping a strict lookout for the forces of the Union railway, which were expected at any moment. Deputy Sheriff Molloy said that his men were all armed with revolvers, and would use them if necessary. He said he hoped the Union railway would not attempt to interfere, but if it did he would not be responsible for the result.

## CITIZENS HELPLESS.

The citizens, who were perfectly helpless, stood about in groups and watched the destruction of their beautiful highway, which has cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars to build and maintain. Their presence was almost forgotten in the rush to get the tracks down, and, in fact, the trolley company acted as if property rights were the least thing to be considered. The heavy traffic of the Union company were unbothered and dragged out to the roadside with horses and chains, and then the ties were removed and thrown aside with them, or kindled into bonfires to aid the work. The traction company's ties were put in the excavations left by the removal of the Union ties, and then the rails were temporarily strung together and spiked down, with no regard whatever for safety or appearance.

The company has an old horsecar in Mount Vernon, which it will pull over the road when it is completed, and then it will proclaim the road complete in the town of East Chester.

## COURT MARTIAL FOR A CADET.

THIRD ON CHARGE OF INTOXICATION, IT IS SAID.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 2 (Special).—A general court martial tried Cadet Eby, appointed from Pennsylvania, a member of the second class, yesterday. It is said the cadet was accused of being under the influence of liquor in the mess hall on Saturday night, and created a disturbance. Nothing unusual suggested itself in Cadet Eby's appearance when the battalion marched to court. As the cadets stood along the table waiting for orders to be seated it is said that Cadet Eby seized his plate and threw it among the dishes on the table. The tactical officer was in another part of the hall, and nobody interfered with him. He acted in a peculiar manner during the rest of the meal, and interrupted the adjutant reading the mess. Captain Adams said that something was wrong with the cadet, and ordered him to be arrested. The court martial yesterday followed, but the result is not known.

## THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

It is accomplished with safety, dispatch and unusual comfort, and the through vestibule trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Four track line, Superior facilities, and the celebrated "Blue Bird" service, leaving New York (West 24th St. Station) 9:25 a. m. daily, arrives Chicago 11:30 a. m. next day, and St. Louis 1:45 p. m. Every convenience imaginable—Adv.

## REBELLION MUST BE CRUSHED.

## PHILIPPINES CANNOT BE ABANDONED, THE COMMISSION TELLS THE PRESIDENT.

## NATIVES NOT CAPABLE OF GOVERNING THEMSELVES.

Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents.

Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission.

The Commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants.

—(Extract from the Philippine Commission's Report.)

## THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

## SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES REVIEWED AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE.

Washington, Nov. 2.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine Commission to-day submitted to the President the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the Commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and, finally, a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The report begins with the following statement:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by you to investigate affairs in the Philippine Islands, and to report the result of their investigations, together with such recommendations as might in their judgment be called for by the conditions which should be found to exist in these islands, have the honor to submit the following preliminary statement in compliance with your request.

The Commission next tells, briefly how it conducted the task intrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capabilities of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal government in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

## HISTORY OF FORMER REBELLIONS.

Turning to the history of the islands, the Commission attaches little importance to the rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement, it is declared that it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement the Commissioners quote from an insurgent proclamation, showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the friars and the restitution to the people of their lands, with a division of the episcopal sees between Spanish and native priests. It was also demanded that the Filipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy, and laws similar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with equality for all persons in law and equality in pay between Spanish and native civil servants. The Commission declares that these demands had good ground; that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every Spanish Governor did what he saw fit, and the evil deeds of men in the Government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship. Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan Society, patterned on the Masonic order and mainly composed of Tagalos, as a powerful revolutionary force.

## HAD NO THOUGHT OF INDEPENDENCE.

The war began in 1896 was terminated by the treaty at Biac-Man-Bato. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold and concluded to resort to the use of money. Certain representations of the Filipino in the Cortes, the deportation of the friars, which was a question of a free grant of the right of association and of a free press. Governor General Rivera was willing to press \$2,000,000 Mexican, when Aguinaldo and his Cabinet and leading officers arrived in Hong Kong. It appears, however, that Paterno only offered the latter \$400,000 to \$500,000 to be paid when Aguinaldo arrived at Hong Kong, and the remainder when the Filipinos had delivered up the remainder. The arrangement was not acceptable to the people, the promises were never carried out, Spanish abuses began afresh in Manila, and more than two hundred men being executed. Hence sporadic risings occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition and leaders. The treaty had ended the war which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon. Spain's sovereignty in the other islands never having been questioned, and the thought of independence had never been entertained.

The report then tells how General Augustini came to Manila as Governor General at this juncture, and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustini sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came May 1 and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then, in June, Aguinaldo came. On this point the Commission says:

The following memorandum on this subject has been furnished the Commission by Admiral Dewey:

## MEMORANDUM OF RELATIONS WITH AGUINALDO.

On April 21, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from Mr. E. S. Pratt, United States Consul General at Singapore:

Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come Hong Kong, arrange with Commodore for general cooperation. Insurgents Manila if desired. Tele. Pratt.

On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: "Tell Aguinaldo come, soon as possible," the necessity for haste being due to the fact that the squadron had been notified by the Hong Kong government to leave those waters by the following day. The squadron left Hong Kong on the morning of the 25th, and Mire Bay on the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave

Singapore until the 26th, and so did not arrive in Hong Kong in time to have a conference with the Admiral.

It had been reported to the Commodore as early as March 15, by the United States Consul at Manila and others, that the Filipinos had broken out into insurrection against the Spanish authority in the vicinity of Manila, and on March 30 Mr. Williams had telegraphed: "Five thousand rebels armed in camp near city. Loyal to us in case of war."

Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found that there was no insurrection to speak of, and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on board the McCulloch. He arrived with thirteen of his staff on May 19, and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commander-in-chief, after which he was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army. This was done with the purpose of strengthening the United States forces and weakening those of the enemy. No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any other time.

## NO PROMISE TO AGUINALDO.

The Commission's report then rapidly sketches events now historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish and how General Anderson arrived and Aguinaldo at his request moved from Cavite to Bacoor. Says the Commission:

Now for the first time arose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation in which he took the responsibility of promising to his people on behalf of the American Government, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his Cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor the American had made him any such promise, other American had made him any such promise.

The report says that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there is a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops. "There were no conferences," says the report, "between the officers of the Filipinos and our officers, with a view to operating against the Spaniards, nor was there co-operation of any kind."

There never were any preconcerted operations or any combined movement by the United States and Filipinos against the Spaniards.

Reference is made to Aguinaldo's demand that he be allowed to loot Manila and take the arms of the Spaniards. The latter demand is said to confirm the statement that he intended to get